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| 10/582,185   | 05/08/2007  | Kurt Seljeseth              | U 016337-9          | 8913             |
| 140 7590 07/29/2011<br>LADAS & PARRY LLP<br>1040 Avenue of the Americas<br>NEW YORK, NY 10018-3738 |             |                             |                     |                  |
| EXAMINER<br>ALL FARIAD   |             |                             |                     |                  |
| ART UNIT<br>2478   |             | PAPER NUMBER                |                     |                  |
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

nyuspatactions@ladas.com  
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### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/582,185

**Applicant(s)**

SELJESETH, KURT

**Examiner**

FARHAD ALI

**Art Unit**

2478

**Period for Reply** -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 May 2011.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-8, 10, 15, 16 and 18-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-8, 10, 15, 16 and 18-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-946)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### Status of Claims:

**Claims 1-4, 6-8, 10, 15-16, and 18-21 are pending in this Office Action.**

**Claims 1, 8, 16, and 18 are amended.**

**Claims 20 and 21 are new.**

**Claim 13 is canceled.**

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-4, 6-8, 10, 15-16, and 18-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schneider (US 2008/0016233) in view of Steel (US 7,409,381).

### Claim 1

Schneider teaches a method for rapid provision of a desired resource for a user in a data network (**Paragraph [0054] “In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, a DNS server includes a DNS query having a highest level domain (HLD), a root zone having at least one root resource record, and the root resource record adapted to resolve the DNS query when it is determined that the HLD is a top level domain alias (TLDA)”**), comprising the steps of:

providing, by the user, an intentional address naturally expressed in a rich language in a first line user interface connected to the data network in which the user can provide a unique address of a resource to establish connection to said resource, intentionally and in accordance with a desire of the user for intended resource delivery, **(Paragraph [0120] “For instance, a browser receives the keyword “example” and the domain name “example.keywordrouter.org” is generated by a string manipulation operation such as that of an append function),**

implementing at least one layer for dynamic communication and handling on a computer server at a network context operator **(Paragraph [0120] “This domain name can be generated on the client side (e.g., from a DLL, TCP/IP stack, configuration file, or operating system registry) or on any server (e.g., ISP server, DNS server, proxy server, etc.”) the dynamic layer comprising a handling algorithm, receiving, reading and processing the intentional address and uncover the user’s intention by the handling algorithm, and establishing, by the at least one layer, a connection in the data network directly between the user and the unique address of the desired resource on the basis of the uncovered intention (Paragraph [0120] “A resource record in the “keywordrouter.org” zone file can be used to access a network resource specifically adapted to perform a string manipulation operation such as a truncation operation to extract the keyword “example” and either automatically perform or provide a user with the opportunity to perform any non-DNS type request one of a navigation request, search request, directory request, discovery request, and registration request depending upon configuration parameters”).**

Schneider does not specifically disclose a handling algorithm for each preposition in a limited set of prepositions; identifying one preposition in the intentional address; and the handling algorithm associated with the preposition.

Steel teaches in column 5 lines 3-24 "The present invention therefore provides apparatus and a method which allows data to be accessed from a database in accordance with an input request for information. This involves parsing the request to determine the components of the request. The components of the request are then used to select which parts of the request contain useful information which should be used for accessing the database. Typically step a) includes the steps of: a1) comparing each component to a predetermined hard word list to determine hard word components, the hard word components being assigned to the respective grammatical class; a2) assigning any non-hard word components to be at least nouns; a3) comparing each component to a predetermined verb list to determine verb components; and, a4) comparing each component to a predetermined preposition list to determine prepositional components" and column 5 lines 43-49, "Typically step c) further comprises the step of assigning any prepositional components to be modifier components. In many cases, in addition to the sentence having a subject, verb and object, there are a number of optional modifiers following the object clause of the sentence. The optional modifiers are usually in the form of prepositional phrases and these can be located by identifying prepositional components" in order that "The above method is particularly advantageous as it is effectively a weak parser which does not necessarily operate to identify the exact word class of all the words in the request.

Instead, as long as some sentence structure can be found this can be used for accessing the database" (Column 5 lines 26-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to create the invention of Schneider to include prepositions as taught by Steel in order that "The above method is particularly advantageous as it is effectively a weak parser which does not necessarily operate to identify the exact word class of all the words in the request. Instead, as long as some sentence structure can be found this can be used for accessing the database" (Column 5 lines 26-30).

## **Claim 2**

The modified Schneider teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the user states the intentional address in an address line in a browser for the internet, within the framework of a protocol that leads the intentional address to said operator by using a domain name belonging to the operator **(Paragraph [0115] "FIG. 3c is a flowchart illustrating the steps performed for extracting a keyword from a domain name in accordance with the present invention. When the domain name having the keyword is generated (step 315), a network resource corresponding to the domain name can be accessed in step 360. The keyword can then be extracted in step 365 by the network resource when accessed. For instance, environment variables from header field of a HTTP request can be parsed to extract the keyword")**.

### **Claim 3**

The modified Schneider teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the user states the intentional address in a user interface in which the user keys numbers for telecommunication **(Paragraph [0156] “For example, when a DNS query includes a DNS friendly identifier such as a numerical fictitious domain name (NFDN) (e.g., 216.555.1212) and a root domain alias (DNS Root plus wildcard) is accessed, the NFDN can be resolved by translating the NFDN into an IP address”).**

### **Claim 4**

The modified Schneider teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the user states the intentional address in an SMS channel **(Paragraph [0188] “In one aspect of the present invention, name tracking databases, name translation databases, or registries may be centrally maintained and updated through redundant servers. The data structure of such information may be stored as metadata (e.g., XML) or in any other format to allow integration of such data with the data managed by other naming service providers. Through Application Programming Interface (API), naming service providers can communicate with such resolvers, registries, and/or databases. Furthermore, access can be both platform and language independent. For instance, the TLDA registry can be accessed through any gateway such as Mobile Access Gateway”).**

### **Claim 6**

The modified Schneider teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said at least one layer for dynamic communication and handling after uncovering the user's intention and translation of said intention to the unique address of the intended resource in the data network, transmits the address to the user's first line user interface which then uploads the intended resource directly, without further intervention from the user (**Paragraph [0120] “automatically perform or provide a user with the opportunity to perform any non-DNS type request one of a navigation request, search request, directory request, discovery request, and registration request depending upon configuration parameters”).**

#### **Claim 7**

The modified Schneider teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said at least one layer for dynamic communication and handling, after uncovering the intention of the user and translation of said intention to the unique address of the intended resource in the data network, makes a transfer to this address directly (**Paragraph [0120] “automatically perform or provide a user with the opportunity to perform any non-DNS type request one of a navigation request, search request, directory request, discovery request, and registration request depending upon configuration parameters”).**

#### **Claim 8**



The modified Schneider teaches the a system for rapid provision of desired resources for a user in a data network (**Paragraph [0054]** “**In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, a DNS server includes a DNS query having a highest level domain (HLD), a root zone having at least one root resource record, and the root resource record adapted to resolve the DNS query when it is determined that the HLD is a top level domain alias (TLDA)**”), comprising,

network connections, network nodes and routing units, (**Paragraph [0098]** “**FIG. 1a illustrates an exemplary system for providing a distributed computer system 100 in accordance with one aspect of the present invention and may include client computers or any network access apparatus 110 connected to server computers 120 via a network 128. The distributed system 100 may include client computers or any network access apparatus 110 connected to server computers 120 via a network 128. The network 128 may use Internet communications protocols (IP) to allow clients 110 to communicate with servers 120**”),

the system comprising; user terminals adapted to establish a first line user interface between a user and the data network in which a user can provide a unique address of a resource to establish connection to said resource, and a computer server at a network context operator adapted to respond to queries from user terminals by returning desired resources thereto, wherein said system further comprises at least one layer for dynamic communication and handling of an intentional address naturally expressed in a rich language, said layer being implemented on the computer server at a

network context operator (**Paragraph [0120]** “For instance, a browser receives the keyword “example” and the domain name “example.keywordrouter.org” is generated by a string manipulation operation such as that of an append function) (**Paragraph [0120]** “This domain name can be generated on the client side (e.g., from a DLL, TCP/IP stack, configuration file, or operating system registry) or on any server (e.g., ISP server, DNS server, proxy server, etc.)” the dynamic layer comprising a handling algorithm and wherein said layer is adapted to uncover the user’s intention by the handling algorithm, and to provide a connection in the data network directly between the user and the unique address of the desired resource, on the basis of said uncovered intention (**Paragraph [0120]** “A resource record in the “keywordrouter.org” zone file can be used to access a network resource specifically adapted to perform a string manipulation operation such as a truncation operation to extract the keyword “example” and either automatically perform or provide a user with the opportunity to perform any non-DNS type request one of a navigation request, search request, directory request, discovery request, and registration request depending upon configuration parameters”).

Schneider does not specifically disclose a handling algorithm for each preposition in a limited set of prepositions; identifying one preposition in the intentional address; and the handling algorithm associated with the preposition.

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determine the components of the request. The components of the request are then used to select which parts of the request contain useful information which should be used for accessing the database. Typically step a) includes the steps of: a1) comparing each component to a predetermined hard word list to determine hard word components, the hard word components being assigned to the respective grammatical class; a2) assigning any non-hard word components to be at least nouns; a3) comparing each component to a predetermined verb list to determine verb components; and, a4) comparing each component to a predetermined preposition list to determine prepositional components" and column 5 lines 43-49, "Typically step c) further comprises the step of assigning any prepositional components to be modifier components. In many cases, in addition to the sentence having a subject, verb and object, there are a number of optional modifiers following the object clause of the sentence. The optional modifiers are usually in the form of prepositional phrases and these can be located by identifying prepositional components" in order that "The above method is particularly advantageous as it is effectively a weak parser which does not necessarily operate to identify the exact word class of all the words in the request. Instead, as long as some sentence structure can be found this can be used for accessing the database" (Column 5 lines 26-30).

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words in the request. Instead, as long as some sentence structure can be found this can be used for accessing the database" (Column 5 lines 26-30).

#### **Claim 10**

The modified Schneider teaches the system of claim 8, wherein the layer is further adapted to establish an address of the intended resource based upon at least one of: information regarding the network channel; operator preferences; and the time **(Paragraph [0120] "A resource record in the "keywordrouter.org" zone file can be used to access a network resource specifically adapted to perform a string manipulation operation such as a truncation operation to extract the keyword "example" and either automatically perform or provide a user with the opportunity to perform any non-DNS type request one of a navigation request, search request, directory request, discovery request, and registration request depending upon configuration parameters")**.

#### **Claim 15**

The modified Schneider teaches a system according to claim 8, wherein the intentional address comprises a name of the provider **(See Figure 1c #175 "identifier generator" and Paragraph [0138] "The template can be used to generate an accessible URI for redirecting the client (e.g., web browser) to a request portal 195 to process any number of requests including one of a navigation request,**

registration request, WHOIS request, back-order request, prefix request, suffix request, command request, resolution request, redirection request, search request, identifier registration request, commerce request, subscription request, dialing request, messaging request, conferencing request, vendor request, service request, login request, status request, authorization request, and reference request. In addition, as part of the redirection process, the extracted keyword or first domain name, can be used to generate (step 710/740) one or more keywords and/or one or more domain names for the purposes of providing added value to the user with respect to navigation, searching, registration, or to pass such generated variables/parameters to the request portal 195").

#### **Claim 16**

The modified Schneider teaches a computer server arranged at a network context operator site, for handling address and resource queries from users via a first line user interface attached to a data network in which a user can provide a unique address of a resource to establish connection to said resource, wherein the computer server comprises, in order to be able to process an intentional address naturally expressed in a rich language, at least one layer for dynamic communication and handling that is adapted to receive, read and process such an intentional address in order to uncover the intention of the user, by identifying one preposition from a limited set of prepositions and processing the preposition prior to resource delivery in accordance with a handling algorithm associated with the prepositions. (**Claim 16 is**

similar to claim 1 and 8 in Scope and language and is rejected for the reasons above and see Paragraph [0118] "When an identifier is received or intercepted (step 310 or step 330), a string manipulation operation can be performed in step 420 order to generate (step 315 or step 335) a resolvable domain name having the keyword or second domain name having the first domain name. A string manipulation operation such as prepending, appending, rotating, concatenating, truncating, and reversing upon at least a portion of the generated domain name and the keyword or a second domain name from the first domain name can also be performed by using one of a function, procedure, program, script, rewrite rule, resolver, configuration parameter, search list, host table, client, server, autosearch, and nameserver. Upon completion of the string manipulation operation, the network resource can be accessed (step 360 or step 370)").

#### Claim 18

The modified Schneider teaches the computer server of claim 17, wherein the limited set of prepositions contains several limited sets of prepositions in different languages (Paragraph [0120] and Paragraph [0108] "Stored in memory 144 may be programs/scripts, and information records 122 having any combination of exemplary content such as lists, files, and databases. Such records may include for example: word generation methods 180, dictionary/thesaurus 181, prefix/suffix and word root/stem 182, set of heuristic naming rules/namespace syntax 183, identifier equivalents 184, language translation 185, phonetics/phonemes (e.g.,

**misspelling) 186, identifier watch list 187 (e.g., list of desirable descriptors, personal identifier portfolio, competitor identifier portfolio), mnemonics/abbreviations 188, namespace mappings 189, identifier mapping 190, delimiter mapping 191, rhyme generation 192, name/number conversion 193, and identifier history 194").**

#### **Claim 19**

The modified Schneider teaches the system of claim 8, wherein the first line user interface is an address line in a browser for the internet (**Paragraph [0109] "A device such as a network access apparatus 110, servlet, applet, stand-alone executable program, or user interface element such as a text box object, command line, speech to text interface, location field of a web browser, may receive input such as text or voice representative of a received/generated resource identifier in step 210").**

#### **Claim 20**

The modified Schneider teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the limited set of prepositions contains several limited sets of prepositions in different languages (**Paragraph [0120] and Paragraph [0108] "Stored in memory 144 may be programs/scripts, and information records 122 having any combination of exemplary content such as lists, files, and databases. Such records may include for example: word generation methods 180, dictionary/thesaurus 181, prefix/suffix**

**and word root/stem 182, set of heuristic naming rules/namespace syntax 183, identifier equivalents 184, language translation 185, phonetics/phonemes (e.g., misspelling) 186, identifier watch list 187 (e.g., list of desirable descriptors, personal identifier portfolio, competitor identifier portfolio), mnemonics/abbreviations 188, namespace mappings 189, identifier mapping 190, delimiter mapping 191, rhyme generation 192, name/number conversion 193, and identifier history 194").**

#### **Claim 21**

The modified Schneider teaches the system of claim 8, wherein the limited set of prepositions contains several limited sets of prepositions in different languages (Paragraph [0120] and Paragraph [0108] **"Stored in memory 144 may be programs/scripts, and information records 122 having any combination of exemplary content such as lists, files, and databases. Such records may include for example: word generation methods 180, dictionary/thesaurus 181, prefix/suffix and word root/stem 182, set of heuristic naming rules/namespace syntax 183, identifier equivalents 184, language translation 185, phonetics/phonemes (e.g., misspelling) 186, identifier watch list 187 (e.g., list of desirable descriptors, personal identifier portfolio, competitor identifier portfolio), mnemonics/abbreviations 188, namespace mappings 189, identifier mapping 190, delimiter mapping 191, rhyme generation 192, name/number conversion 193, and identifier history 194").**



***Response to Arguments***

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to FARHAD ALI whose telephone number is (571)270-1920. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday, 9:00am to 6:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey C. Pwu can be reached on (571) 272-6798. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Farhad Ali/  
Examiner, Art Unit 2478

/Jeffrey Pwu/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2478